

of the following immunogens prior to age of 24 months: hepatitis B, hemophilus influenza B, chicken pox, acellular pertussis, and pneumococcus immunogens.

62. A method according to claim 3, where, when all of the immunogens administered are selected from the group consisting of smallpox, typhoid, BCG, diphtheria, tetanus, whole cell pertussis, polio, hepatitis B, hemophilus influenza, measles, mumps and rubella immunogens, at least one of the following conditions applies: (a) immunogens are administered on at least three different dates prior to 42 days after birth, or (b) immunogens are administered on at least three different dates, and the maximum interval between administration is about two weeks, or less.

63. A method according to claim 58 where, when all of the immunogens administered are selected from the group consisting of smallpox, typhoid, BCG, diphtheria, tetanus, whole cell pertussis, polio hepatitis B, hemophilus influenza, measles, mumps and rubella immunogens, at least one of the following conditions applies: (a) immunogens are administered on at least three different dates prior to 42 days after birth, or (b) immunogens are administered on at least three different dates, and the maximum interval between administrations is about two weeks, or less.

64. A method according to claim 25 where at least one pharmaceutically acceptable dose of a non-whole cell pertussis vaccine is part of a combined vaccine including either a hemophilus influenza, hepatitis B, or polio immunogen.

65. A method according to claim 25 where at least one dose of a non-whole cell pertussis vaccine is administered prior to 175 days after birth.

66. A method according to claim 65 where said further

administration (a) is of an immunogen other than a polio immunogen.

67. A method of claim 25 wherein said mammal is not immunized with an immunogen in such amounts and at such times as would increase the incidence of diabetes mellitus.

68. A method of claim 25 where more than 2 doses of Hepatitis B vaccines are administered prior to 42 days after birth.

69. A method according to claim 25 where said mammal receives a chicken pox or pneumococcus immunogen prior to 24 months after birth.

70. A method according to claim 65 where said mammal receives a BCG immunogen prior to 42 days after birth.

71. A method according to claim 65 where 2 or more immunogens are administered prior to 42 days after birth.--

#### REMARKS

1. Original claim 37 contained the language  
the first dose of said immunization schedule  
including an immune modulator beginning  
before 42 days after birth. (emphasis  
added).

On April 10, 1995, the claim was amended. The purpose of the amendment was to limit to reducing the incidence of diabetes mellitus. However, the above passage was misquoted as  
the first dose of said immunization schedule  
including an immune modulates beginning 42  
days before birth (emphasis added).

On April 12, 1995 the word "before" was changed to "after", which still did not return it to the original meaning.

Claim 37 was rewritten once again on November 21, 1996.